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in the saving of labor and the increasing of the output. In the tinning department only have the Welsh taken the lead in the introduction of new machinery, but here the Americans have taken advantage of the Welsh innovation and have copied after their patterns.

A series of tables shows us that the aggregate number of men employed in the two countries is practically the same, and that the larger production in America, made possible by the labor-saving machinery mentioned above, allows higher wages to be paid. The higher wages in this country, however, are not due to the beneficent attitude of the employers toward the laborers, for Mr. Dunbar shows conclusively that the rise in wages has not been at all in proportion to the increase in profits and output. There have been several attempts to organize the tin plate workers, both here and in Wales, but in neither country have these attempts been crowned with very marked success. The accomplishments of the Amalgamated Association in this country have been very slight and the author attributes this fact to the great technical progress in the industry and the extraordinary power of the trust leaders over the industry. The Association lost the sympathy of the public when it failed to live up to several of its agreements which were made with the directors of the corporation.

The general results of combination in the tin plate industry have been threefold. First, the output has been controlled, while under competition there seemed to be no direct relation between the output and the possible future demand. Secondly, prices were enhanced. Large profits, which were reaped by the promoters of the industry, were hidden from the public eye by the over-capitalization of the company. Thirdly, the cost of production of tin plate has been reduced. This last effect has been the natural outcome of careful management and the large amount of available capital which has made possible the creation of larger and more economic plants.

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*Economic Aspects of the War.* By EDWIN J. CLAPP. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1915. 12mo, pp. xiv+340. \$1.50.

Great Britain is here charged with "unprecedented interference with the course of neutral trade," by preventing the exportation to Germany of goods declared non-contraband by the Declaration of London, and by prohibiting the importation of all German products into this country. The fate of copper and cotton, the cable censorship upon commercial transactions, and the coercion of neutrals into not selling to Germany are taken as evidence of international lawlessness. The author claims that rubber, wool, and tin from British dominions were withheld from American trade till Americans signed agreements not to manufacture those materials into commodities for Germany. The cutting off of potash and dye-stuffs not only injured American industry, but also violated the rights of a neutral nation.

The industries of the United States have been dislocated, men thrown out of work, and her actual output lessened, in spite of war orders. Indeed there is the danger that Germany may find, in the necessity of the situation, substitutes for the commodities formerly supplied by the United States. This is illustrated by the utilization of benzol for petrol and the manufacture of nitrates from the nitrogen of the air. And further it is claimed that "in this as in many other matters arising from the European War, it is a question of more than our right. If we continue to trade with England and allow our trade with Germany to be stifled, we violate an obligation of neutrality. We can no more rightly refuse to buy from one belligerent and not from another than we can rightly refuse to sell to one belligerent while continuing to sell to another."

Professor Clapp announces that it is the duty of this country to assert its rights and those of the whole neutral world by threatening England with an embargo on arms and ammunition, otherwise unjustifiable, in order to force the freedom of international trade as set forth in the Declaration of London. He insists that Germany, in any case, cannot be starved, and that England should not expect to derive from her control of the seas any more than the exclusive privilege of purchasing arms in neutral countries. "Germany is ready for acceptance; the pressure must be applied to England." This point of view is set forth clearly; but it must be remembered that such matters, seen from a different angle and by a nation in the throes of war, take on a legality incomprehensible to others. Moreover it is extremely doubtful whether Britain would back down as readily as the author would have us suppose.

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*Growth of American State Constitutions.* By JAMES QUAYLE DEALEY.  
Boston: Ginn & Co., 1915. 8vo, pp. viii+308. \$1.40.

This volume is of particular interest to the student of American government, as it is the first work that has been devoted exclusively to a consideration of state constitutions and their proper place in the development of the American political system.

Three main divisions are made of the work. The first part treats of the historical development of state constitutions; the second compares the principal provisions of the constitutions of the present day; and the last outlines the probable future trend as indicated by past changes and existing political tendencies.

The historical discussion groups itself into five periods, corresponding to different sorts of development in the constitutional field. Discussion of these periods and of the characteristic changes brought about during each shows the gradual change from the old skeleton-like constitutions of Colonial time, when the three separate departments of government were known but not clearly recognized in the instruments, to the present fully-worked-out documents